

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1887

NUMBER 7

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
CHARLES D. TRAIL,
Chargé d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. C. MACDONELL,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 42 Rua do
Ovidor.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 7.30 p.m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at 10 o'clock, and on the
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism
every Sunday after the morning Service.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at
11.30 a.m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
7.30 p.m. Sundays prayer-meeting 7.30 p.m., Wednesdays,
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua Senador Curran, 11.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 121.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7.30 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English
services on the 1st [7 p.m.] and 3rd [11 a.m.] Sundays of
each month.
E. H. SUPER, Pastor.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 84 Rua da Liberdade. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free
and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., which he sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
entirely solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Train leaves Rio
at 6.2 a.m. and is divided into the Central and S. Paulo
branches; former arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7.20 a.m., Barra
Rio 7.40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 8.30 p.m.; latter arrives
at Barra at 7.40 a.m. and Chachorra, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 11.15. From Barra Rio train leaves
at 9.50 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo via Cunha at 11.30.
Downward, train leaves Lafayette at 7.30 a.m. Chachorra
(S. Paulo branch) 8.10 p.m. Porto Novo at 11.15. Barra Rio
3.07 p.m. arrive at Barra at 5.10 and 5.15 p.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10.25; Barra Rio at 12.25 and Marinho Procopio (terminus)
at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 and arrives
at Chachorra at 6.55 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05. Downward,
train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5.50 a.m. Chachorra 6.45
and Porto Novo 6.50, arriving at Barra at 11.25 and 11.30 p.m.,
reach Rio at 5.10 p.m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.30 a.m., 3.45 and
5 p.m.; first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8.03 p.m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a.m. and 3.55 p.m. and
third to Barra arriving at 7.35. Downward, train leaves Barra
Rio at 4.30 a.m. arriving at Barra Rio at 7.30 a.m. and
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a.m. and
11.15 p.m. and leave Barra at 5.10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 3 a.m. Down-
ward, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Chachorra at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p.m. Downward, train leaves S.
Paulo at 6.45 a.m. and arrives at Chachorra at 12.45 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALLORR.—Leaves Niteroi (Santa Anna)
6.30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.35; Cordeiro (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallor) 12.45 and Manco 1.48 p.m.
Return train leaves Manco 10.05, Cordeiro 12.05 and Nova
Friburgo 1.08 p.m., arriving at Niteroi 3.02 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with
trains.
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Corne-
lino, Laranjeira, at 6.8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and
at 4.30 and 8.30 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapeira Mar at 4.15 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Return trains leave Petropolis at 7.15 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: toward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12.15
p.m., week days only.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Hos-
picio, No. 1, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LITTERA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.
Medical Directory
Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 72. Office Rua 101
Rosario, No. 131, from 7 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin.; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 11 to
1 p.m. and 4 to 4.30 p.m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S.
Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Hospital de L. I. S. Co.
of N. York.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL.

186 RUA DO CATETE
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.
Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally
situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS

PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated
and provided with every convenience. The largest establish-
ment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for
summer visitors.

HOTEL DO GRÃO-PARÁ.

PETROPOLIS.
No. 90, RUA DO IMPERADOR.
(In front of the Imperial Palace)
GEORGE BERESFORD, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEUENROTIL

NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro)
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

This first class Hotel, established 10 years ago, opposite the
railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths,
the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility
and gentry of the Capital of the Empire is magnificently situated
3000 feet above the sea-level, at 3½ hours distance from the
city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages
spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogueira
& Dalziel, Rua d'Outubro 46. Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA RICHMOND

RUA BRAGANÇA, No. 6.
PETROPOLIS.

This first class establishment is fitted up with every regard
to comfort, and equals the best hotels of other countries, as to
accommodation and table. Especially desirous of attracting
the custom of families and respectable persons, the service,
table, wines, etc., are all of the very best description. The
garden is imported direct. For further information apply at
No. 74, Rua 11 de Março, 1st floor.

PALMEIRAS.

(DOM PEDRO II RAILWAY)

On the 25th inst. will be opened a new
HOTEL-SANITARIUM
with good accommodations for families, baths, etc. Four
trains up and down daily, and return tickets for eight days.
Apply for information to
Mrs. WILLIAMS, Proprietress,
Palmeiras,
or to Messrs. CHASLEY & Co
26-9, 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
&c. &c.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St.
Vincent, (Cape Verde) and Montevideo, and at the chief
Brazil Ports; and, amongst others, supply coal under contract,
to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c.

Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurance effected at moder-
ate rates.
Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pe-
queno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.
Tug Boats always ready for service.

John L. Bisset,
Manager.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
London, St Vincent, (Cape Verde) Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco,
Parahyba do Norte, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

JOHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.

Telephone Call, No. 30.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
191 Calle Maipo,
BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard,
ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Opuntia, Duro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for

A. LIZARD GONSAVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. DUBREUIL & Co., Bordeaux,
Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;
E. Remy Martin & Co.,
Exporters of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes,
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor,
Rio de Janeiro.
Cruzeiro do Sul No. 906.

G. F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watson's codes
Cable address: "Basset" P. O. Box 290.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1865.
Reorganized 1870.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES TO EXISTENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
the use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLIE, THOMAS ROBERTSON.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy and Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1830)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & Co.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-
vice, and are built according to standard gauges and templates
Like pairs of different engines of same class perfectly inter-
changeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-
tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars,
etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 10 de Março,
Rio de Janeiro

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro

ESTABLISHED 1847. A. WHITNEY & SONS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.
Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS,
TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.
WHEELS IN ROUGH, BOKKI, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARRLAN & HOLLINGS- WORTH CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo
Cars, for broad and narrow gauge roads.
Orders promptly and carefully executed.
Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents.
No. 82, Rua 10 de Março.

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nova Empresa de Barcos Marítimos a vapor. For the
transport of passengers and baggage
on board Steamers also towing of vessels.
For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça
28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Prahia), Telephone 415,
with Sur. Valente on the Cnes Novo do Largo do Papa,
or with
Swanwick & Gordon,
39, Rua General Caman. Telephone No. 427

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
88, Rua 1.º de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis: for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HENDY & CO.

37 Walbrook, LONDON, E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1887.

THE telegram received here on the morning of the 28th ulto. from Petropolis announcing that H. M. the Emperor had been attacked by congestion of the liver and considerable fever, caused us, in common with H. M.'s subjects profound regret. The later telegrams show that the disease had assumed a remittent form complicated with jaundice, but the physicians in attendance do not express any fears of a serious result. We most sincerely offer our best wishes that H. M. may very shortly be restored to perfect health, in which we feel confident we are accompanied by the foreign residents in the Empire. We may add, that it must be considered somewhat imprudent for H. M. to spend the week at Petropolis and come to the city on Saturdays for the despatch of business, which causes his detention over night, and may very possibly lead to unfortunate results. Surely the weekly cabinet meeting could be held at Petropolis, and in this manner H. M. spared any possibility of incurring risk, to which he is in common with residents in Petropolis is exposed to at this season of the year in our city. We can see no objection to this action, and if there be one, it is that the ministers will be placed to some slight inconvenience, which we presume they would willingly consent to.

THE question of immigration is one of apparently unfathomable complication and blundering. Recently the minister of finance has found it necessary to advise his colleague of agriculture that the fiscal administration of the colonies is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that it is advisable to place this matter in the hands of Treasury agents. He is unable to state just what the indebtedness of colonists amounts to, but gives a partial list, which foots up a little over 4,600,000\$. Besides this, it appears that there has been no uniformity in the prices charged for lands, the average in one province alone varying from 3\$ to 18\$. Clearly the bureau of "colonization and public lands" of this capital is responsible for gross dereliction of duty and misgovernment in this matter. We assume that the blame lies with this bureau, because it is charged with the general control of these two important services and receives large appropriations every year. Instead of attending to his proper duties, the director of that bureau seems to think that he is employed to carry on propagandas in Europe for the acquisition of more immigrants, and his time is

therefore spent in preparing illustrated wall maps of the Empire and in writing flowery descriptions of a country which is actually unable to take care of the poor people already here. This question of colonists' debts is one of grave importance. No colonist, we believe, can get a title to his land until it is all paid for—and even then the title is not always forthcoming. On general principles we believe it a mistaken policy to permit colonists to remain in debt in this way. The lots sold are small and the prices are not so high but what they ought to meet every obligation in a very short time if the conditions of life are half as favorable as represented. It can hardly be claimed that immigrants, as a class, are dishonest; therefore only two conclusions are possible; either the government officials have been remiss in making their collections, or the colonists have been unable to earn more than a bare livelihood. If officials have neglected to collect the amounts due, it must be considered an anomaly in this country, for business men find them always on hand to pick up delinquents. The conclusion, we fear, is amply warranted that making money in a colony is an extremely difficult matter. As a rule the Germans who go to the United States soon acquire farms and pay for them. We have known them to purchase cultivated farms and pay for them with the annual proceeds of their labor. Here, however, they do not appear to be able to pay even the insignificant sums charged for the uncultivated lands sold them. What is the reason? There can be no difference in the people for they come from the very same localities whence come those who settle in the United States. There is something in this question of Brazilian immigration which fertile lands and sunny skies fail to answer for. What is it?

If official figures as published in *relatórios* in Brazil are worthy of any confidence, the accumulation of wealth here must be very considerable. The figures of our exports and imports show constant balances in favor of the empire, and what becomes of the money thus produced seems mysterious, for Brazil is constantly applying to foreign markets for assistance. Even during the Paraguayan war, when the resources of the nation were taxed to the utmost extent, the official balance of trade was steadily in favor of Brazil, and what becomes of these balances is a question worthy of the serious attention, not only of legislators, but also of tax-payers. It will at once be suggested that the needs of government for meeting engagements payable in bullion, the remittances of dividends on Brazilian stocks and shares belonging to foreigners, and losses on coffee shipments, more particularly, will have absorbed these apparent balances, and that while in government calculations the balance due the empire on international trade is large, in practice this balance is against, not in favor of the empire. We do not propose to deny that a debtor country will always show in its international commerce an apparent favorable balance of trade, for its payments abroad can only be met by an increased exportation; but Brazil is in a peculiar position as regards this question of balances. The state is the great debtor as to bullion liabilities and needs exchange, or produce, which is the same thing, to meet its engagements. But this produce is not the property of the state; it belongs to its producer, and to this producer the state must furnish some equivalent, whether in paper currency, bonds, or whatsoever form of obligation, and this equivalent will have been added to the resources of the producer. Therefore the fact of the state, as represented by the Treasury, absorbing a certain quantity of

produce becomes merely a commercial transaction, where the state, as any other exporter, gives value in some form for the purchased produce. Remittances on account of dividends are not materially different from those for account of the state. Value in some form is given for the produce shipped, against which the exchange is drawn, which the agent of the holder of Brazilian securities remits. We then have to inquire whether trade losses absorb this apparent balance of trade in favor of Brazil. We confess we cannot trace these losses to the producer, the actual owner of the merchandise shipped, which produces these balances. As far as the coffee trade at least is concerned, the planter's engagements are met by his coffee; if he owe his factor, the debt will be deducted from the proceeds of his produce, or his debts to other merchants in the same form will be settled. The factor will reduce his liability to the bank, where he has arranged accommodation, the other creditors will settle with importers, and the balance of foreign trade is in no manner affected. If the losses we refer to be made by exporters, the case returns to the same basis as that of government remittances; value in some form must be given to the producer, or his immediate representatives, and the effect is precisely the same; capital is added to the producer's means. We may therefore consider that a very large sum, although it be only in paper currency, is annually added to the resources of our producers, and this being the case it would be interesting to examine into the position of these producers whose constant cries to save them from annihilation have become ridiculous. If Brazil can show balances of 300,000,000\$ in nine years on its foreign trade, it would appear evident that something is radically wrong in its statistics, or that the agricultural interest is not by any means deserving of the fostering care bestowed upon it by the ruling powers. If the planters are debtors to a large extent to factors and banks, the culprits it would seem to us are these same factors and banks. A purely agricultural country that can show such accumulations of wealth as Brazil professes to show, should not only be free from debt, but absolutely rolling in wealth, and why the empire is in straitened circumstances is a feature in economics that, as we say above, needs the urgent attention of both legislators and taxpayers. We may annex the following table to render more forcible our observations: Exports 1874-75 to 1882-83 1,832,647,000\$ Imports 1,531,619,000

Balance 301,028,000\$

THE COFFEE MARKET.

The quotations as furnished by the brokers have shown that the weight of our stock has at last brought dealers to an appreciation of what is requisite to induce exporters to enter the market. Quotations are some 300 reis per arroba lower than the last prices quoted by the brokers, but this decline does not yet seem sufficient to induce any considerable purchases, and the probabilities seem to be that holders must still further modify their ideas, if they are desirous of opening the market, and of relieving themselves of a part of the very large stock, that has been allowed to accumulate here, and which taxes to the utmost the resources of dealers and factors. Exporters seem careless as to new engagements, and the impression seems to be, that the accumulation of stock here, and the decline in prices will be most unfavorably received in consuming markets. That the statistical position of coffee is strong, few, if any of those interested in the trade contradict, but there appears to be an unwillingness to enter freely into the market,

that must cause uneasiness to holders, and their representatives, who are unquestionably doing their best to sustain, or advance prices abroad.

A very serious feature also is the action of Santos, where the holders seem to have more properly appreciated the position, and to have quietly met the demand, thus leaving Rio in the lurch. It may be true that the American markets prefer Rio grades of coffee, but if it be a question of price the chances seem to be that Santos will supply the consuming markets, and Rio will have stupidly sustained prices for the Santos merchants' profit.

Just here we may refer to Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s circular dated 31st January last. The boldness with which the firm shows that, provided consumption continues as heretofore, the probable supply can not meet the demand, is admirable. But, if only some 14,667,000 bags of coffee can be produced for the 18 months ending 30th June, 1888, it seems quite out of the question that 18,000,000 bags can be consumed. Consumption can not exceed stocks and production, and if every ounce of coffee held in consuming markets is to be used up, and the markets stripped utterly bare, adulteration and restricted consumption are as inevitable as is death to the human organization.

It absurd to estimate consumption at some 3,000,000 bags over the possible production, and Messrs. Lacerda's figures for stocks on 30th June, 1888, will most probably be completely nullified. A journalist's duty however is to give every one's ideas, and we attach Messrs. Lacerda & Co.'s figures. We do not believe in them, but as the expression of interested parties they will prove of interest to the trade.

Crops 1886-87:	bags.
Rio, crop 3,500,000, less receipts to 31st Dec. 2,250,000	1,250,000
Rio stock 31st Dec.	250,000
Santos crop, 2,500,000, less receipts to 31st Dec., 1,540,000	960,000
Santos stock 31st Dec.	380,000
Other producing countries	2,000,000
European stocks 31st Dec.	2,100,000
American stock do	300,000
Crops 1887-88 (estimates):	
Rio	2,500,000
Santos	1,500,000
Java—government	450,000
private	175,000
Palang, etc.	207,000
Ceylon	100,000
India	250,000
Manilla	88,000
La Guayra, etc.	750,000
Costa Rica	150,000
Guatemala, etc.	627,000
Haiti	400,000
Porto Rico	230,000
	14,667,000

Estimated consumption for 18 months from 1st Jan., 1887 to 30th June, 1888	18,000,000
Probable deficit	3,333,000

RIO GRANDE CATTLE.

The sudden increase in the number of cattle killed in the Rio Grande slaughter houses after the prohibition of jerked beef imports from the Platine republics, led us to inquire, in one of our January issues, where these cattle came from. Knowing that the production of jerked beef in Rio Grande had greatly decreased during late years the natural inference was that stock-raising was also on the decline; and seeing complaints in the papers about the running of cattle across the frontier from Uruguay into Rio Grande another inference was that the slaughter houses of the latter were drawing their supplies from the former, in violation of sanitary restrictions. In response to our inquiry we have received the following communication from a prominent merchant of Rio Grande, who

enjoys exceptional opportunities for obtaining information on this subject:

Editor Rio News:

Sir,—In one of your January issues, reference is made to the slaughter of horned cattle in this province (now reaching 115,000 head) and you ask:—"Where did the cattle come from?"

Your inquiry, I presume, is made in search for information. Thus I beg to say that the number of cattle (horned) in this province is estimated at about 12 millions.

Rio Grande do Sul, 16 Febr'y, 1887.

If this estimate is correct, Rio Grande is one of the most wonderful countries in the world. The province has an area of about 138,500 square miles, or 88,640,000 acres. Assuming a half of this to comprise water areas, barren lands (the coast zone etc.) and cultivated lands, there remains 44,320,000 acres available for grazing. A recent writer in *Harper's Magazine*, in an article on "Cattle Raising on the Plains" states that in the semi-arid belt the grazing requirement is 25 acres per head, while in the fertile Yellowstone valley it was calculated that only 15 acres would be required. Giving Rio Grande an allowance of 10 acres, which the character of the pasture will hardly warrant, and we find that the province can graze only 4,332,000 head. How is it possible, then, that the province actually possesses nearly three times that number?

Again, according to the census of 1880 the total number of horned cattle in the United States, including milch cows and working oxen, was 35,865,511, or less than three times the number claimed for Rio Grande. For the whole River Plate country (Uruguay and Argentine Republic) in 1880 Mulhall gives the total as 18,390,000 head, or only 50% more than Rio Grande. In his annual report for 1885, the Uruguayan statistician Mr. Honoré Roustan estimates the number of horned cattle in Uruguay at 5,892,000, which is probably an over-estimate, and yet while Rio Grande exports no jerked beef and supplies only about one-twentieth the quantity consumed in all Brazil, the republics of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic supply this empire with the remaining nineteen-twentieths, export largely to the West Indies and are now shipping fresh beef to Europe. With 12 millions of cattle Rio Grande ought to supply all Brazil and do a large export business besides. Even with a million head of cattle, the province ought to kill not less than 200,000 a year, instead of the smaller and decreasing number of late years. With 12 millions of cattle the jerked beef industry of Rio Grande ought not to be in the state of decay of the last few years, and the province ought to be rolling in wealth. Twelve millions of cattle represent a value of over 200,000,000\$, with which the province ought certainly to build its own railways and improve its own bar.

Another comparison. The great cattle-raising state of Texas, which has an area of 170,000,000 acres, or very nearly twice that of Rio Grande, had a total of 4,084,605 head of horned cattle in 1880. On this the writer in *Harper's Magazine*, before referred to, says: "The number of cattle in Texas is so great, and so near the capacity of the land to carry, that during the decade ending in 1880 from 500,000 to 700,000 cattle, old and young, male and female, were driven from the state annually." Does our correspondent think that Rio Grande can do better than this?

AN exchange publishes the estimates of the 1885-86 and 1886-87 sugar crops. The production of cane sugar in 1885-86 was 2,197,000 metrical tons, and for 1886-87 the estimate is 2,368,000 metrical tons. Brazil figures as a producer of 210,000 and 220,000 tons in the respective periods. Beet was estimated to produce 2,127,000 tons in the first and 2,530 tons in the latter period.

FOREIGN TRADE OF RIO.

The following are the official figures of the imports to and exports from our port for the first half of the fiscal years 1886-87, 1885-86 and 1884-85 as compiled from the *Boletim da Alfandega*.

Imports.				
Countries	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85	
Great Britain	22,289,334	18,019,725	17,514,388	15,313
Brith. poss'n.	992,144	532	1,060,795	868
France	6,073,090	213	7,031,458	519
Uruguay	3,325,738	490	4,320,440	864
Germany	6,999,303	123	4,021,622	924
United States	4,388,795	990	3,435,735	363
Portugal and possessions.	3,573,472	226	3,397,494	641
Belgium	4,909,157	733	3,503,416	220
Argent. Rep.	1,729,397	183	2,495,548	708
Italy	453,399	333	391,544	131
Sweden	333,634	733	124,172	501
Austria	96,736	545	66,933	534
Spain and possessions.	35,757	360	61,745	973
Russia.	25,799	000	54,971	667
Chili	65,245	066	43,539	809
Holland	56,578	716	43,008	500
Denmark.	34,596	667	18,745	334
Paraguay	5 000	..
Totals	59,577,186	31	47,068,407	365

Totals.	54,577,178;313	47,668,407;856	42,861,709;867
Exports.			
Countries	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	31,934,174	36,387,893	36,977,408
Germany	9,454,334	6,655,846	6,875,191
France	4,949,445	4,598,214	3,734,664
Austria	3,703,045	3,460,600	3,697,454
Great Britain	5,126,528	3,805,443	3,847,043
C. of G. Hope	614,656	698,307	1,026,325
Brith. poss'n.	2,640	300	..
Belgium	1,479,713	1,176,135	1,601,108
Argent. Rep.	1,095,261	816,280	1,017,211
Italy	1,047,076	759,101	608,998
Uruguay	584,824	325,589	394,418
Portugal	833,143	121,953	333,175
Channe'l f. o.	268,718	95,940	..
Chili	6,529	65,945	59,099
Russia	63,015	21,250	180,736
Mediter'n fn.	12,845	20,610	2,031,610
Peru	..	18,150	..
Asia Minor	..	19,000	..
Sweden	90,382	3,591	..
Spain	247,134	3,374	45
Paraguay	24	60	..
Holland	5,820	..	4,855
Turkey	6,090	..	842
Totals.	60,467,666;453	57,794,707;674	61,573,388;099
To which must be added the value of re-exports:			
Foreign	59,516	109,884	314,454
Domestic	100,503	172,447	294,553
Totals.	60,606,686;753	58,077,099;856	61,887,942;652

To which must be added the value of re-exports:

Foreign..... 59,516 865 109,884,856 314,451,463

Domestic..... 100,593 357 170,447 376 194,651 058

Totals..... 60,600,000 865 58,077,099 816 61,888,449 880

From the figures for 1886-87 it would appear that coffee shipped to Lisbon f. o. is included in Portugal and that shipped to Gibraltar f. o. in Spain.

IMMIGRATION IN SÃO PAULO.

The following abstract from the last *relatório* of the president of São Paulo, Barão de Parnaíba, on the immigration will give a fair idea of the views held by the best and most liberal men of the province. The president is himself a planter and large landholder and is considered to be a warm friend of immigration and free labor.

The president is opposed to the system of small holdings. Land suitable for the cultivation of all produce other than coffee is obtainable and cheap, but the immigrant has no funds, and in two cases, viz., the Cammas and Cascabel colonies where to hearse lots are obtainable for 300\$ in cash, or 400\$ in four equal payments, but very few of the lots are occupied. "The present system should not be altered, as it is the best for the immigrant. Arriving in the province free of debt, for his passage is paid by the government, he will find on the plantations a house for himself and his family, food, for he will receive the necessities, for which he will afterwards pay up to the time he harvests his crop, a person to care for him in illness, and finally one who will conduct and guide him during his apprenticeship. He finds immediate employment, for which he is paid, and with the faculty and entire liberty of action, not even, as a general rule being restrained by any written contract. Within the first year, his apprenticeship completed, acclimatized and understanding the method of working, the ownership of land and all those practical notions necessary to agriculture, he possesses his savings, which he deposits at interest either in savings or other banks, or with the land-lord; and thus progressively becoming independent he may, as has occurred on an important scale, become in his turn a landholder." The president had contracted with a party for the introduction of 4,000 immigrants, of which 1,000 should he in preference Swedes, Danes and Germans. Under this contract 1,777 persons had arrived, of which 1,411 are from the Canary Islands. Another contract for 6,000 had been made with the "Associação Promotora da Imigração."

Referring to centres of colonists (*nucleos colonias*), the president refers to the purchase of the Cascabel plantation for 60,000\$. The plantation

had been divided into 69 rural, 52 suburban and 124 town lots, of which only 31 rural lots were occupied.

The Cammas plantation in the Lorena municipality is divided into 78 rural and 120 town lots and houses are prepared for the immigrants. Only 9 lots are occupied.

There are three centres in addition to the two above referred to, all in the municipality of the capital, and which the president considers were emancipated precipitately. The president in referring to a trip to the head waters of the Iniquity says: "I was convinced however that the distance from a market, where a ready outlet for produce was available, the isolation, the proximity to the wilderness (*sertão*), and above all the lack of fitness in the recently-arrived European to struggle with the labor in the virgin forest, without resources for his original establishment, were unsurmountable obstacles. It is necessary for the present, that these lands be surveyed for sale to natives, who penetrating the wilderness will prepare the ground, as is the case in the United States, for the later establishment of European colonists."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Rosario Reporter, Jan. 18 to Feb. 5.

—Colonel Olascoaga has discovered a mineral spring at Nequen which is said to have cured a dog of hydrophobia.

—During last year there arrived in this country 93,116 immigrants and 19,292 other passengers, by 475 vessels.

—A new light-house 32 feet high burning a white light, visible in clear weather at a distance of 5½ miles, is to be erected at Punta Amarga, between Olivos and San Isidro (Buenos Aires.)

—It is nice to be a president. The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé presented Dr. Juares Celman with a \$100,000 house on New Year's day, and by way of acknowledgement, doubtless, of the fact that it is allowed to print an additional 2 million dollars in inconvertible notes. The president had previously treated himself to a 300,000 dollar house in Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

—The private and municipal schools in this city will be reopened next month (February.)

—The *gefe político* of Rosario has sent in his report to the minister of government, by which we see there have been 940 deaths from the cholera here from the 5th of November up to December 31st ult.

—The president of the national department of hygiene has informed the prefect of marine that quarantine on arrivals from the rivers has been abolished. Let us hope that we may soon see the river steamers coming here as of yore.

—According to the register of the lazaret-house of the popular commission 304 cholera patients, out of 516 admitted (Jan. 25th), have died. This result showing about 40 per cent. saved, is highly creditable. Can the English lazaret-house show as good results?

—A newly married man has been murdered in a duel in Buenos Aires. When our judges seek redress for injuries at the muzzle of a pistol what can be expected from the rag tag and bob tail?

—There have been several new and fatal cases of cholera during the week [Jan. 29th] at *conventillos* and rooms in the 7th and 8th sections which have recently been reoccupied after having had cases in them. No precaution in this respect can be too severe. Unless we are very careful we may have the cholera back as badly as ever before the summer is over.

—We have received a table containing the data estimated sufficient for the taking of the census of the province of Santa Fé from which we extract the following interesting figures. It is estimated that there are in the province, 230,648 inhabitants; 2,294,060 head of cattle; 3,302,475 sheep; 423,879 horses, etc.; and 93,802 swine. Its extent is 4,697 square leagues, scattered over which there are 84 towns and villages. Rosario's share in the above is put down as follows: 59 square leagues of land; 3 towns and villages; 74,480 inhabitants, 118,850 head of cattle; 759,000 sheep; 14,300 horses and mares, and 7,130 swine.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 5th.

—Advices from Montevideo report a stir and brisk movement in exporting circles, due to the rumor that the government has determined to raise export duties.

—The Central Entre Rios railway between Paraná and Uruguay will be inaugurated on the 1st of next month. It will be a great day for that province.

—Advices from Rosario announce the movement in shipping there unprecedented. There are upwards of a hundred steamers in port at present and nearly a quarter of that number in Santa Fé, besides innumerable sailing vessels, all taking in cases.

—Advices from Cordoba announce the smash of a sugar factory in Tucuman, owing to the losses caused by the epidemic.

—The government of Santa Fé seems determined that people shall not get too rich through their industry in this province. It has accordingly clamped an additional 25 per cent. on all *patentes*, thus making it impossible for many to continue in business without increasing the prices of all their goods.

—Drs. Gil, Kyle, Phuggari and Berg have been named by government as a committee to decide who is to get the 25,000 mats. premium for discovering real coal in the republic. There are half a dozen claimants.

—The tremendous rainstorm at La Plata has laid the whole place under water, and from the train nothing can be seen except rancho roofs and animals of all kinds vainly endeavoring to save their lives. No accurate information however as to losses and damage has yet been received. It is almost a parallel to the deluge in 1884.

—Advices from the sugar districts of Tucuman are most distressing. Owing to the cholera there it is next to impossible to get laborers, and they that are to be had do not begin to make good the necessities of the situation. Under these circumstances, it is to be feared that many evils scarcely less dreadful than the cholera await Tucuman for the coming winter.

—The movement of cereals in Santa Fé is something tremendous. No less than 21 ocean vessels are loading grain at Colastiné, and in Esperanza colony it is said that they are behindhand with the harvest owing to the want of hands to work the threshing machines, so many having been swept off by the epidemic. The net yield is calculated as worth \$10,000,000 m/n.

—The cholera epidemic broke out in November, reached a maximum mortality in December, declined steadily in the last two weeks of January, and may disappear this month. The cholera figures for the last three months are as follows:

months.	cases.	deaths.
November.....	183	130
December.....	712	353
January.....	596	336
Total.....	1,491	819

To judge by these figures, very nearly 55% of the cases in the city proved fatal. In this regard, the figures of the so-called Casa de Aislamiento, or lazareto, will be found interesting:

Cases taken in.....	844
Deaths.....	444

The figures of the lazareto show a death rate of about 52½ per cent. of the cases, which is more satisfactory than the general average for the town, but it must be borne in mind that fully 25% of cases of cholera escape the notice of the authorities, and the only reliable barometer of the epidemic is the daily number of deaths.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February 20.

We notice increased activity in the export of frozen meat: two vessels are now loading 60,000 sheep carcasses for England, and the business is likely to assume before the close of the century a magnitude surpassing that of wool or even of all other exports combined. This country is destined to supply 10,000 tons of meat weekly to Europe: it is only a question of time.

—Disclosures of a more or less disgraceful character have been the order of the day lately. One man gets a commission of £60,000 to get a business through the Government House, another detects a pile of forged bills [drawn on imaginary parties] in the Provincial Bank, another points out that the Mortgage Bank of Buenos Aires has been loosely managed. None of these disclosures have caused any sensation, as everybody believes there has been a deal of corruption in the last four or five years.

—We have the happiness to announce the cessation of the cholera, after a duration of three months, during which 1,600 cases and 900 deaths were recorded. It is remarkable that epidemics invariably last about 100 days, and the death-rate from cholera in the present instance has been the same as commonly in Europe, say 55 per cent. But it is rare to see so large and populous a city as ours, under most unfavorable sanitary conditions, escape with so slight a penalty. The cases recorded barely reach 4 per cent. of the population the deaths have been little over 2 per cent. Comparing this with previous epidemics we find in round numbers as follows: cholera of 1868, population 166,000, cases 13,000, deaths 7,000; being 4 per cent. mortality to population. Yellow fever of 1871, population 202,000, cases 50,000, deaths 26,500; being 13 per cent. mortality to population. Cholera of 1887, population 400,000, cases 1,600, deaths 900, or 2½ per cent. of population.

It is impossible to ascertain the mortality in the provinces, where the epidemic still lingers in some

remote quarters. It is observed that where its ravages have been worst the water-supply is either defective or polluted, and we may hope that this terrible lesson will lead to the establishment of proper water-supply in every town of the republic.

The most painful circumstances in connection with the present visitation is not the sickness itself but the atrocities committed on poor emigrants from Europe under the name of sanitary supervision. It is almost incredible that such things could occur in a Christian country, where we see such efforts for schools and the march of civilization. Europeans would do well not to come to Buenos Ayres when quarantine exists.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that the stock of the new water and drainage works company of Campinas, São Paulo, amounting to 2,500,000\$, has been all taken.

—Among the exports from Ceará last year were 2,118 litres of café wine, 2,359 litres of cattle and 123 litres of horses. A curious manner of estimating live stock.

—The vicar of a parish in Minas has just been granted a privilege for gold mining and diamond hunting near Diamantina. Fancy a clergyman going in for a search after filthy lucre!

—The receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house during the half year ending 31st December amounted to 181,443\$352. For the fiscal year 1885-86 the receipts were 216,321\$366.

—The São Paulo *Correio Paulistano* of the 25th ult. state that coffee trees in the Serra Negra region are loaded with extemporaneous flowers, the trees having at the same time fully developed fruit. A February blossoming is an extraordinary occurrence, and it will be interesting to note what the result will be.

—The *Correio de Santos* is informed by a gentleman who has been travelling through the province of São Paulo that the district about Ribeirão Preto, São Simão, etc., on the Mogiana railway, will produce an enormous crop of coffee, the trees being heavily loaded with fruit. There has been an abundance of rain in this district.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal* at Parahyba do Norte writing on the 14th ult. gives a blue account of the silting up of the river in front of the capital. He prophesies that ere long vessels will be unable to reach the wharves. The creation of a port at Cabedello becomes daily more necessary. The Comte d'En railway was extending this branch.

—The report of the inspector general of instruction in the province of S. Paulo, dated 18th Decr. last, states that in the last fiscal year the expense with schools reached 775,713\$. There were 1,041 public schools, or 645 for boys and 396 for girls. There were 15,934 boys and 9,974 girls entered, and the attendance was 12,363 of the former and 7,169 of the latter.

—The province of Paraná seems to be struggling with deficits also. On the 17th ult. the president stated that receipts in 1885 estimated at 827,840\$ only produced 676,746\$, while expenses were 1,206,793\$. The difference was partly met by the issue of bonds, but the deficit carried to 1886 amounted to 226,162\$. Up to December 31st last the deficit had reached 396,432\$.

—The *Diário Mercantil*, of São Paulo, of the 22nd ult., complains of the large number of boys of 12 to 18 years of age who are without occupation and who are habitual loafers about the streets of that city. The *Diário* is quite right in calling attention to the evil. Boys of the ages specified ought to be in school, or learning some useful trade. Street loafing is only a cheap nursery for criminals.

—The province of São Paulo has paid out the following sums in three years for the passages and entertainment of immigrants:

1883-84.....	110,284\$906
1884-85.....	358,534 \$40
1885-86.....	332,529 489

801,349\$235

—According to a statistical table published in the *Diário da Gram Pará* the exports of rubber from Pará in 1886 amounted to 13,311,417 kilograms, officially valued at 32,192,444\$863. The official value of all other exports amounted to 2,748,166\$614, making a total exportation of 34,940,600\$744. The rubber exports showed a great increase over 1885, but a decrease is shown in other products.

—The *relatório* of the president of S. Paulo states there had been in the year (1886?) 328 trials by jury, of which 89 were for murder and 55 assault with intent to kill. There were 116 condemnations and 291 acquittals. Of the condemnations, 3 were to death, 13 to flogging and 12 to the galleys for life. There had been 5 bankruptcies brought before the courts, of which 1 was fraudulent. The assets are stated to have been 4,499,648\$ and liabilities 5,546,866\$.

—The Campinas tramway carried 19,045 passengers and the receipts were 3,775\$360 in February.

—The auditors of the Porto Real central sugar factory state that the last crop year left a loss of 43,103\$672.

—The *Provincia de S. Paulo* hears that rich diamond fields have been discovered near Franca, in that province.

—Up to the 1st inst. 6,711 slaves had been registered at Campinas, S. Paulo, exclusive of 118 sexagenarians, who are liable to various terms of labor.

—On the very day that the provincial assembly of S. Paulo passes a law to abolish lotteries, the presidency issues a new scheme for these same lotteries. A veto seems clearly to be meant for the law.

—Engineers Crokatt de Sá and Smith de Vasconcellos have contracted with the president of Minas Geraes to furnish a map of the province. The cost is fixed at 8,000\$, and the province is to receive 1,000 copies.

—The Paulistas think it might be just as well to let up on the 26th February as a holiday. It appears that the Emperor and Empress visited the province on this day, and since the imperial visit the day is observed as a holiday.

—On the 25th ult. the S. Paulo court of appeals confirmed the decision of the jury condemning José Pinto de Almeida Junior, the Campinas murderer, to death. This murder was surrounded with fearful details, and the motive was robbery.

—The *Diário da Bahia* states that a marine on the gunboat *Turipe* received 300 blows, on the 9th ult. and that he was in a deplorable condition from the punishment. We are waiting to hear that the commandant of that vessel has been "suspended for three months from the exercise of his profession."

—The idlers in Campinas, São Paulo, had a free exhibition on the 19th, in which the national institution was seen to perfection. A slave belonging to a man named Joaquim Celestino de Abreu Soares was mercilessly flogged, by his master's own hand, in his master's own drawing room, and with the windows to the street all open. The poor wretch's cries attracted a large crowd in the street who saw nearly the whole performance, the flogging being finished in another room. Probably this is the patriarchal feature of the institution.

—The minister of finance has notified his colleague of agriculture that the debts owing on their hands by immigrants ought to be collected by treasury agents. From the figures given (*Jornal*, March 1st) it appears that the colonists of Santa Catharina, Espírito Santo and Rio Grande do Sul are owing the following amounts on their hands:

Blumenau (S. Catharina).....	594,318\$128
Brusque ".....	304,058 490
Araçuaia ".....	127,310 693
Espírito Santo colonies.....	629,230 094
Rio Grande ".....	2,959,461 829

Total..... 4,614,379\$234

The minister states that these figures do not include all the amounts due the state, because of the confusion existing in the records. He also calls attention to circumstance that the prices of lots are not the same in different colonies. In the Rio Novo and Castello colonies of Espírito Santo the lots are charged at an average of 187\$550, while in that of Santa Leopoldina, same provinces, they figure at 31\$250.

—The *relatório* of the president of the province of Minas Geraes, dated 1st January, states that the receipts for 1884-85 were estimated at 3,272,740\$, while the actual receipts were:

Ordinary.....	3,628,192\$
Interest.....	8,442
Legal costs.....	13,804
Illegal collections.....	1,041
Issue of bonds.....	513,150

4,164,629\$

The expenses were fixed at 3,272,740\$: they were:

Ordinary expenses.....	3,371,479\$
Old debts.....	16,537
Deficit 1883-84.....	67,883
Interest and subsidies to railways and central factories.....	420,429

3,876,328\$

The figures for 1885-86 can only be verified in March next and the amounts collected are given as follows:

Ordinary revenue.....	3,561,865\$
Issue of bonds.....	937,165
	4,499,030\$

Comparing the ordinary revenue as above, with the ordinary expenses, or 3,381,171\$, there remains a balance of 180,694\$ to be carried to 1886-87. The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at 3,263,242\$.

—On the 28th the S. Paulo provincial assembly passed a law abolishing lotteries and to establish a tax of 12,000\$ on dealers in lotteries of other provinces.

—According to the *Jornal do Recife*, Pernambuco has the champion Tanner of the day—an old man, 80 years of age, who has been tanning for three months. He drinks water, sweetened with sugar, at night—and that is all. It appears, however, that he is confined in the penitentiary for the crime of murder, where he has been secluded for 18 years.

—The city of Campos is rapidly gaining an unenviable reputation for disorder and crime. During Carnival a fight between two rival societies led to the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. Then on the last day of Carnival a man named Cassalho was assassinated in the crowded dining-room of the Hotel Francez by a young fellow named Osorio, who was captured. The city is full of *capangas* and the population live in constant fear.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic on the Rezende and Arêas railway was resumed on the 23rd ult. after a long interruption.

—A Campinas paper says that the Paulista and Mogiana lines are refusing to continue collecting the tax on passengers.

—During the three days of the carnival the suburban trains of the D. Pedro II railway carried 28,333 passengers.

—The fiscal engineer of the Campos and Carangola railway reports receipts for November 40,170\$220 and expenses 27,255\$307, leaving a balance of 12,914\$913.

—The January receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 109,350\$220. Expenses are not given. For the same month last year receipts were 118,809\$830.

—A telegram to *O País* dated 27th ult. states that the railway from Antoina to Assunguy, province of Paraná, was inaugurated on that date. The concession is provincial.

—On the 18th ult. the Treasury agency at Pernambuco was instructed to pay to the Great Western of Brazil railway 14,371\$, duties paid on material imported from January, 1880 to June, 1881.

—On the 24th ult. the president of Rio de Janeiro authorized the director of the Cantagallo railway to order through the government agent in Europe, machinery and waggons to the extent of 220,000\$.

—The January receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pará, recently purchased by that province, amounted to 4,579\$600, and the expenses to 9,606\$170, leaving a deficit of 5,024\$570.

—The November receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 910,199\$580 and the expenditures to 325,618\$360, leaving a balance of 584,581\$220. This increases the balance since 1st July to 2,061,926\$890.

—By an *aviso* of the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 100,000\$ in the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company on account of guaranteed interest for the second half of last year.

—The meeting of shareholders of the Bahia and Minas railway called by order of the legal authorities on the 26th was not attended by the directors, nor were the books produced. The business is becoming more and more complicated.

—The traffic receipts of the Principe de Grão Pará railway in 1886 were 793,508\$180, and expenses 407,017\$466. The dividend was 16\$ per share against 18\$ for the preceding year. The balance sheet shows 4,768,913\$ as cost of steamers and railway, and 283,742\$ cost of the steamer *Itamaraty*. Rolling stock is 589,690\$. Capital paid up is 2,500,000\$ and debenture debt 3,859,800\$.

—By the inauguration of the Jahú station, the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway is completed. The total length of the lines, with termini at Araraquara and Jahú, is about 264 1/2 kilometres, and the capital of the company is 5,000,000\$, on which 37\$400 per share in dividends has been distributed and 12\$ additional was earned up to 31st Dec. last. The company has no assistance from government, and is a proof that paying railways are possible in S. Paulo, at least.

—A correspondent of the *Gazeta de Notícias* thinks that some arrangement should be arrived at by which coffee destined to Rio might be brought via the S. Paulo and Rio and D. Pedro II railways. The question seems to be how much S. Paulo coffee is destined to Rio. As the S. Paulo and Rio railway owns some 6,000,000\$, and apparently never will be able to pay the Treasury this amount, would it not be sensible to disappropriate the line, and work it under the D. Pedro II system?

—The December traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 11,215\$530 and expenses 17,029\$214, leaving a deficit of 5,813\$684.

—On the 4th the government agent in Europe was authorized to purchase four locomotives for the D. Pedro II railway at a cost of £8,000.

—The balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated 31st December last shows a paid up capital of 1,080,173\$, debentures 600,000\$ and reserve fund 36,937\$. Rolling stock figures for 181,868\$, and the lines from Valença to Desengano and to Rio Preto 1,398,042\$.

LOCAL NOTES

—Telegrams dated yesterday (4th) at night describe the Emperor's condition as more favorable, although the jaundice continues.

—The latest touch in lottery advertising is to put a band in a waggon and perambulate the streets.

—Mr. Mackenzie says his sewing machines are "silent singers", or, to paraphrase, "songs without words."

—The Barão de Guimarães, chief of the patent bureau, is credited with an intention to patent leather boots.

—Preliminary work has been commenced on the Rio Flour Mill and Granaries property. The mill will be built on Rua da Gambôa.

—The theft of anything over a hundred contos will soon confer as many privileges upon a man as a commendenda in the Order of the Rose.

—The *Correio Paulistano* felicitates the province of S. Paulo on the selection of its proprietor and editor-in-chief as senator in the place of the late José Bonifácio.

—An exchange says: "Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You may know what you are doing, but no one else does."

—If under hypnotic influences you feel inclined to annex alien property, a smart rubbing of the scalp relieves the symptoms. A brick-bat would appear a specific remedy.

—Amerigo Vespucci died on February 25th, 1512. We were not personally acquainted with him, but it is generally supposed that he gave a name to the Western hemisphere.

—The daily press is making great fun of the *padres*, because they do not wear unmentionables under their petticoats. Why not let them leave off the skirtsuits? The weather is so very warm.

—How about those two monuments to Caxias and Osorio, for which so much money was raised among business men in this city? Is there no way to make these commissions give an account of themselves?

—A death occurred the other day from "*fragaça evidente*," or "evident weakness"—at least so the doctor reports. Taking the medical nomenclature into consideration, the obituary reports are not near as serious reading as one would naturally expect.

—The post office authorities do not seem to be up to French; a letter to the consul of "Sa Magesté tres fidele," was sent to St. Fidelis. What great difference can there be twixt tweddle dum and tweddle dee.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission to entirely reform our postoffice service. As the amount to be expended is limited to 2,000\$, the results are likely to be in the same proportion.

—A thief, who had hired himself as a waiter in a family here, and who availed of the first opportunity to follow his profession, was recently arrested. His career seems to have been prosperous, for among the various operations attributed to him are: 16,000\$ in one case, and three others of important amounts in money and jewellery.

—The "soiled clothes" of Senator Affonso Celso and Deputy Cesário Alvim are still being washed in public—but the stains will not out. The coolness with which they call each other liars and knaves is simply astounding. The climax will be reached when they call each other "no gentleman."

—By an imperial decree of the 26th ult. Deputy Antonio da Silva Prado, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works, was chosen senator from the province of São Paulo. This is the second senatorship secured by the present cabinet, and leaves but one representative of the lower house, with one vacancy to fill.

—We regret to note that the sanitary inspector apprehended and destroyed, on the 26th ult., a quantity of spurious "canned tomatoes" of domestic production, but bearing the label of a well-known Lisbon exporter. The contents was a mixture of potatoes, colored, kitchen salt and cochineal. It is distressing to see how unparitotic this inspector is!

Lealdade do	28 000
hyp. notes Banco Piedral.....	11 500
" do	69½ 00
" Banco C. Real de S. Paulo..	70 00
" Banco C. Real do Brazil	86 00
[gold 50%] series....	86 000

Gilbert.....	Marselles	16 Jan.
Gjennækk.....	Glasgow	27 Jan.
Guiana.....	Cardiff	29 Jan.
Herlig Ousep Frederik.....	Brunswick	..
Herman Lemkuhl.....	Cardiff	..
Heros.....	Brunswick	21 Jan.
Ida.....	Oporto	..
Idun.....	Middlesboro	..
Idun.....	Liverpool	..
Idunriell.....	Dover	20 Dec.
Jacob.....	Pensacola	..
Jürgen.....	Hamburg	..
Jenny Burwell.....	Cardiff	14 Jan.
Judy Ellikon.....	London	..
Lettie.....	Pensacola	..
Moonbeam.....	Brunswick	4 Jan.
Magnolia.....	Cardiff	27 Jan.
Minerva.....	Brunswick	..
Maree Kuyper.....	Marselles	10 Feb.
Maria Carolina.....	Oporto	..
Nevada.....	Cardiff	26 Jan.
Nor.....	Pensacola	..
Onyx.....	New York	31 Jan.
Orville.....	Antwerp	..
Prince Arthur.....	Cardiff	..
Prince Henry.....	Cardiff	6 Feb.
Pusnet.....	Liverpool	8 Feb.
Quillote.....	Leith	22 Jan.
Springwood.....	Cardiff	..
Senator Weber.....	Newport	7 Feb.
St. John.....	St. John	..
Stella Wise.....	Hamburg	28 Jan.
Theodor.....	Liverpool	15 Jan.
Thomas S. Fitch.....	Hamburg	..
William.....	Saltia River	..
William Gordon.....	Liverpool	30 Jan.
Venue.....	Mobil	..
Zarita.....	Hamburg	..
Zenobia.....	Marselles	9 Feb.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Feb. 23	Comie de Eu Fr	Havre 28d	A. Leith & C
	Typica 9d	Santos 28d	E. Johnston & C
	Camila Anst	24h	
	Berlin Gr	Bremen 27	H. Sutz & C
	Tagus B	Sonth'ton 27	Royal Mail
	Thames B	Santos	Walter, H. & C
Mar. 1	de Bahia Fr	do 25b	A. Leith & C
	Argentina Gr	Hamburg 24d	G. Johnston & C
	Chatham Br	P. Alcega 27	Norton, W. & C
	Britania B	Liverpool 24d	Wilson Sons & C
	Coptic Br	Lyttelton 21d	do
	Triumph Br	do 24d	do
	V. de Ceará Fr	Havre 27d	A. Leith & C
	Panama 2d	Santos 28d	E. Johnston & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 22	S. Marco Ind	River Plate	Sundries
23	Ptolemy Br	Santos	do
24	Cauising Br	Puerto Alegre ¹	do
24	Paranaque Gr	Santos	do
25	Rebuenal Gr	do	do
26	Kate Fawcett Br	do	do
27	Tijera Cr	Hambling ²	do
27	Viola Br	New York	Coffee
28	V. de Italia Fr	Havre ³	Sundries
28	Comte d'En Fr	Santos	do
29	Edwin Gr	do	do
Mar. 1	Stefanie Ann	Trieste ⁴	do
1	Thames Br	New York	Coffee
1	Reyes Br	River Plate	Sundries
3	Optic Br	London	do
3	Winnania Br	Valparaiso	do
3	Argentina Gr	Santos	do

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CORRESPONDENT
<i>American</i>				
Ing W. S. Powell	558	Feb. 11	Baltimore.	Phelps Bros & C
Ing E. W. Mawb	278	24	Baltimore.	Levesing & C
<i>British</i>				
us Flash Light	576	Jan. 6	London ...	Mansell & Caré
us Cliffe Chief ...	1745	28	Cardiff ...	M. S. W & C
us Nympha ...	280	28	Cardiff ...	Norton, M. W & C
us Ponnah ...	1049	20	Cardiff ...	Mess Martinides
us Gift ...	282	Feb. 8	Newport ...	B. Rodrigues & C
us Alvington ...	314	8	Montevideo	Paine Herm. & C
us Dolphin ...	293	8	Penelo ...	W. J. S. Montevideo
us Halden Hall ...	416	9	Antwerp ...	E. Fozles & C
us Verona ...	490	10	Brunswick	P. Clemente & C
us Rorella Smith	509	11	New York	Phelps Bros & C
Ing Homet ...	497	11	Richmond	Phelps Bros & C
Ing Severa ...	497	12	Monterey, H. & C	
us Lydia ...	412	15	New York	P. Clemente & C
us Longfellow ...	81	20	Pensacola	P. Clemente & C
<i>Danish</i>				
bg M. Petreus ...	132	Mar. 2	Wexhøj ...	Queiroz, M. & C
<i>German</i>				
Ing M. Breckw'dt	348	Feb. 12	Hamburg ...	H. Stolte & C
<i>Norwegian</i>				
kg Premier ...	1090	Jan. 28	Newport ...	Wilson Sons & C
kg Elizer ...	328	Feb. 1	Montevideo	F. Clemente & C
kg Shakspeare ...	636	28	Swansea ...	E. W. May
kg S. S. ...	397	15	Baltimore	M. H. Clemente & C
kg Dover ...	418	15	Baltimore	W. Guimarães & C
kg Chrysolite ...	1231	21	Liverpool ...	Gas Co
kg Gordon ...	132	23	Rio Grande	Farin & Cunha
<i>Portuguese</i>				
kg Zulmira ...	869	Jan. 23	Brunswick	W. Guimarães & C
kg V. da Gama ...	246	23	Oporto ...	J. A. G. Santos
kg Quiteria ...	333	Feb. 8	Oporto ...	C. Alencaster & C
kg ...	397	15	Oporto ...	Veiga Pinto & C
kg Magrarcha ...	333	18	Oporto ...	Veiga Pinto & C
<i>Spanish</i>				
kg Guayaquil ...	313	Feb. 18	Brunswick	Saizra Irmão & C
<i>Swedish</i>				
kg Rober ...	231	Feb. 7	Söderhamn	C. Hejlskjöld & C
kg ...	276	12	Wexhøj ...	C. Alencaster & C
kg ...	197	12	Peneda ...	J. F. da Reis & C

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTE (1913)
1,190,775,100 000	336,000,310 000	Apolices..... Jan. July	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,000 000
20,000,000 000	do	do	do	200—800	100 1/2
1,158,480 000	do	do	do	500—1,000	100 1/2
1,993,200 000	do	do	do	1,000 000	97 1/2	97 1/2—98 1/2
199,000 000	119,600 000	do	do	1,000 000	1,000 000
20,668,100 000	do	do	do	1,000 000	1,000 000
41,560 000	do	do	do	1,000 000	1,000 000
10,912,100 000	7,983,600 000	Gold Loan of 1868..... Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,300 000	1,315 000
—	—	do 1899..... Jan., July, Oct.	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,120 000	1,115 000
—	—	Province of Rio de Janeiro..... Jan. July	6 7/8	200—500	99 1/4	99 1/2
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,670,000 000	Brazil..... June, Dec.	5 1/2	100 000	99 1/2	—100 1/2
—	2,591,400 000	Credito Real do Brazil..... Jan., July	6 1/2	100 000	70 1/2	74 1/2—77 1/2
—	3,169,200 000	do gold..... 5 1/2	5 1/2	111.5	70 1/2	—80 000
—	4,597,000 000	do de S. Paulo..... Apr., Oct.	5 1/2	100 000	70 1/2	—80 000
—	6,533,300 000	Predial..... May, Nov.	5 1/2	100 000	69 1/2	70 1/2—71 1/2

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS
							LAST PAID	AM'T PAID	
BANKS									
500,000	9,500	All	200	All	Auxiliar	20,178 368	200,000	98 000	Jan. 1887
3,000,000	155,000	All	200	All	Brazil	6,700,803 833	255 000	9 000	Jan. 1887
12,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Commercia do Rio Janeiro	1,777,497 510	25 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	do do de S. Paulo	5 000	1 000	Jan. 1887	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Commercia do 2 series	1,000,000 000	81 000	2 000	Jan. 1887
200,000,000	100,000	All	200	All	do do 3 series	120 000	3 200	Jan. 1887	
200,000,000	100,000	All	200	All	Declaro Real do Brazil	73,566 664	50 000	3 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	do do 2 series	95,100 111	65 000	6 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	English Bank, Limited	5,500 000	140 000	8 000	Nov. 1886
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Industria e Mercantil	9,000,000 000	185 000	6 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Internacional	£ 250,000	10 000	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	London and Brazilian, Limited	500,000 000	270 000	10 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Predial de Santos	130,000 000	65 000	6 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	3,435,498 034	37 000	3 000	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Uniao de Creditos	77,740 030	10 000	3 000	Jan. 1887
BANKS									
12,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Bahia e Minas	8 000	8 000	Oct. 1886	
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	do de debentures	181 000	8 000	Nov. 1886	
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Brasileira de	14,310 300	130 000	245 000	Nov. 1886
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Campos e Carangola	105 000	0 000	Nov. 1886	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do de debentures	26 000	1 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Corcovado	9,777 149	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Espirito Santo e Caravelas	105 000	1 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Iguana debentures	180 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Juiz de Fora de	118 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do de debentures	180 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 2 series	180 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 3 series	550 000	0 000	Oct. 1886	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 4 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 5 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 6 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 7 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 8 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 9 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 10 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 11 series	120 000	0 000	Jan. 1887	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	do do 1				

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Landing Berth, Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 67, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 75, Rua de Thomaz Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 440,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks..... Marine Risks
Authorized 1870..... Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça dos Martires.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

(Agents for Lloyd's) No. 8, Rua do Commercio

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swanwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

March Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Delambre [Loading also in Santos].. Mar. 5th
Plateny | do do |.. 11 19th
Rosse | do do |.. 11 19th
Bessel [Loading also in Santos].. 11 19th
Extra steamers as may be needed.

To Southampton:

Temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions

For Other Ports:

Herchel New Orleans..... Mar. 15th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cathlam..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesdays
or Canham.....

LANPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março

Broken—Stern Silverton,

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 9	Mondego	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. (entering the port)
" 16	Tanquer	Santos
" 24	Tagnis	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 26th and 10th, the former proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter stops at Santos and returns, calling at Brazilian ports.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

ALLIANÇA, Capt. Beers, 31st Mar.
ADVANCE, Capt. Loyd, 30th Apr.

The fine packet

FINANCE,

will sail 10th March at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADORS and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To	Liverpool

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça dos Martires

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GAYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. MAILLET FRÈRES & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents of
The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Trenchard Edition, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Order received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamp.

Dealers in Alphonse's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Penmanship, and Pen's Soap.
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

COFFEE TABLES,

Compiled expressly for this market by an old expert, and calculated in American and English currency.

For Sale at this office

Price \$25.00.

ORCHIDS, ETC

Collections filled and shipped on short notice, suitably packed for transportation to all parts of the world.

Address: *Peter Turl,*

Care of THE RIO NEWS,

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

WINES

Port, Sherry and Madeira

Imported by

Andrew Steele & Co.

No. 72, Rua 1^a de Março.

THE RIO NEWS.
HAND-BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Editors of this paper have in preparation, in English, a pocket guide-book of this city and vicinity, which will indicate and describe all places of interest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port. Thousands of English-speaking travellers pass through this city every year, and to all such the Hand-book will be invaluable. A few

First-Class Advertisements

will be inserted, those being preferred which have a special interest for travellers. Applications should be made for terms and space before the end of the current month.

MEMORANDUMS

and other blank forms used in business offices are much more convenient when put up in blocks, for which purpose the new

ELASTIC CEMENT

is much preferable to the paste used by binders. All commercial forms printed at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

can be put up in blocks with this Cement at a slight additional expense.

C. T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Dealer in

Sewing Machines,

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors.

Board and Residence with a family in a very healthy locality. Baths, garden, etc., etc. Laranjeiras, Rua do Cosme Velho, No. 61. 5-7.

VISITING CARDS,

of all sizes and styles, executed with dispatch at

No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 1^a Andar.

FAHNESTOCK'S
"B. A."
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that it is no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The editors will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it treats every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, this making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$-300
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or £10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.